

Photocathodes Activation Module Conceptual Drawing

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Godparent Committee Review

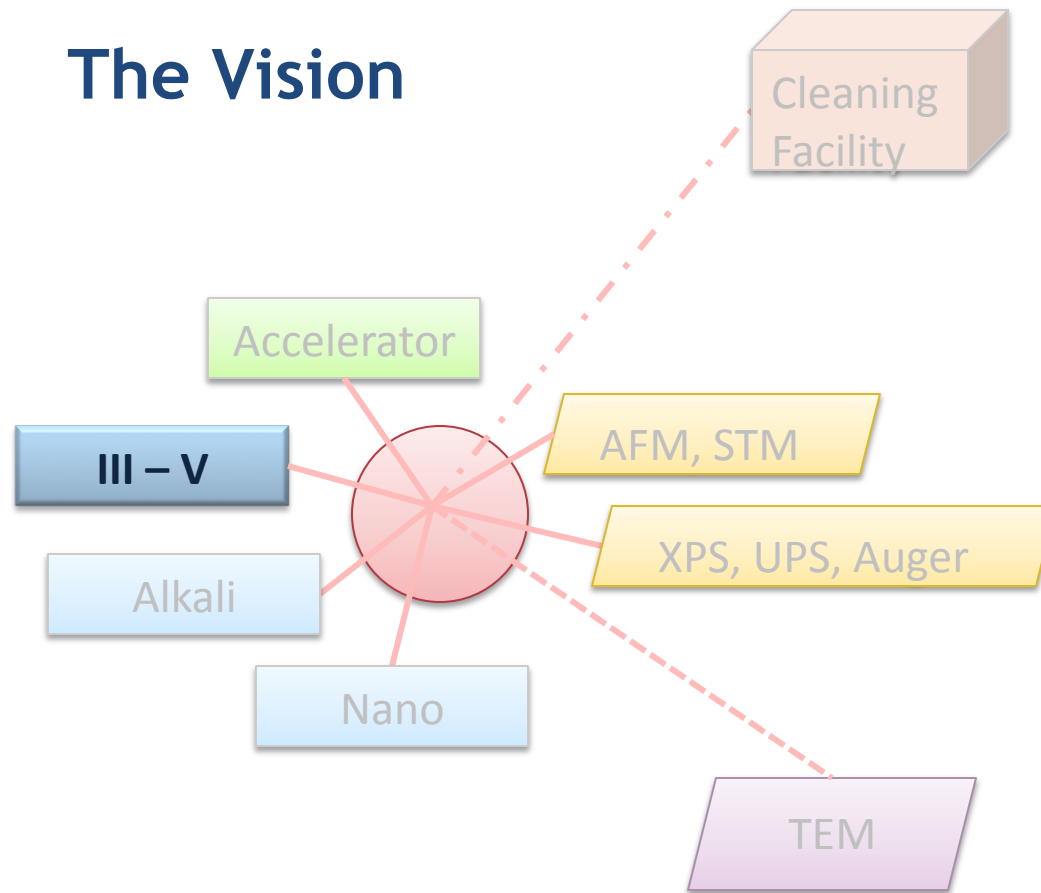
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Outline

- The Vision of Photocathode Production
- Infrastructure of a Photocathode Growth / Activation Module
- Other Chamber Dimensions
- Proposed Growth / Activation Module
- QE-Characterization Chamber
- CERN Heating Unit
- Proposed Heating Unit
- Conclusion



The Vision



III - V

■ Properties of Chamber

- Load Lock
- Cleaning
- Growth
- Activation
- In situ* Characterization

■ Scope of System

- Growth of Cathodes (variable materials)
- Activation of Cathodes
- *In situ* QE Characterization
- Characterizing at Incremental Steps during Processing
 - Structure
 - Electronic state
 - Chemical composition
 - Morphology
- Decay process of Cathode

■ Technical Approach

- Cluster System
- Standardized Growth Chambers with minimum *in situ* characterization
- Dedicated Complex Characterization Chambers
- Interchangeable Units



Infrastructure of a Photocathode Growth or Activation Module

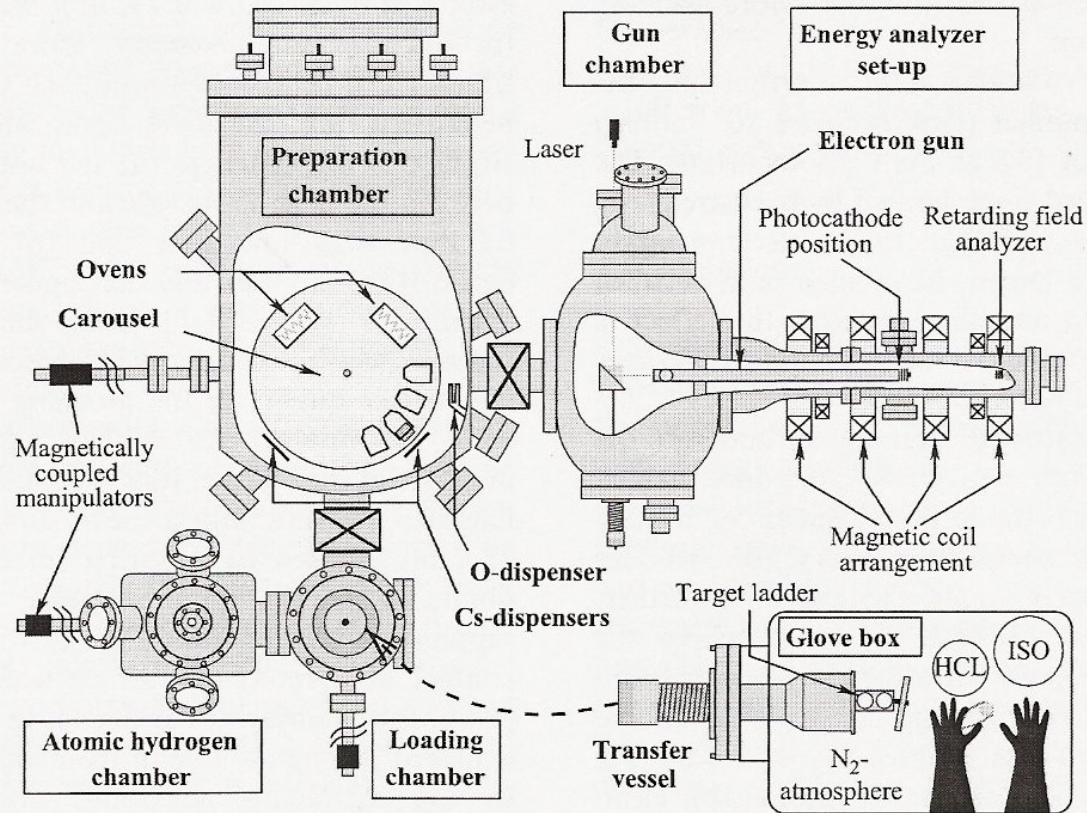
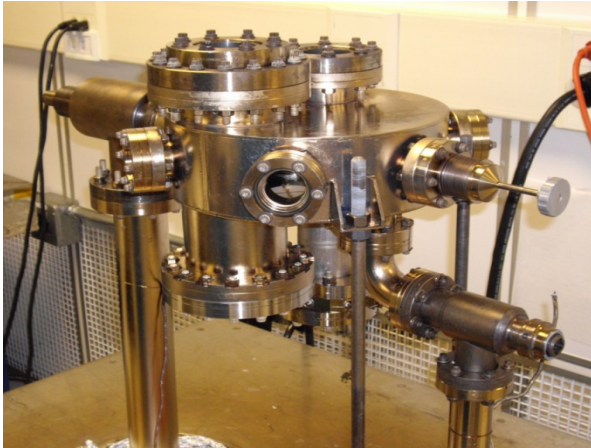


Fig. 3. Top view of the photocathode test bench with an assembled electron energy analyzer and the separate glove box.

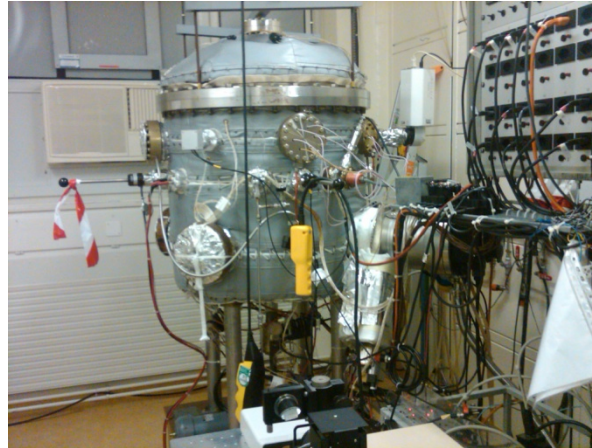
Other Chamber Dimensions

SSL



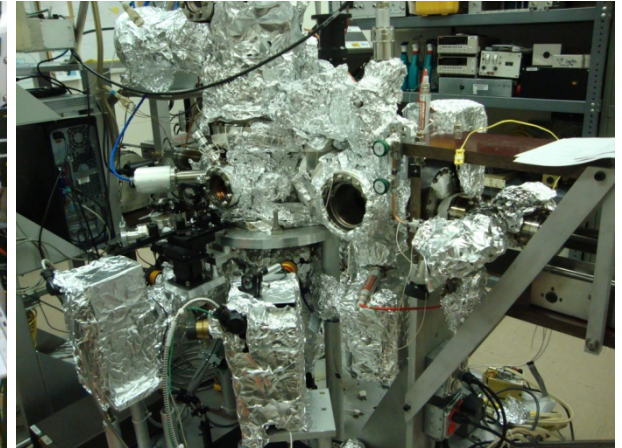
- 1 sq. ft. footprint
- Fabrication of detection system
- Minimum Characterization
- Chamber serves as Oven

CERN



- 10 sq. ft. footprint
- Fabrication of detection system
- Minimum Characterization
- Large Size Cathode (8" d)
- Minimum Oven size

BNL

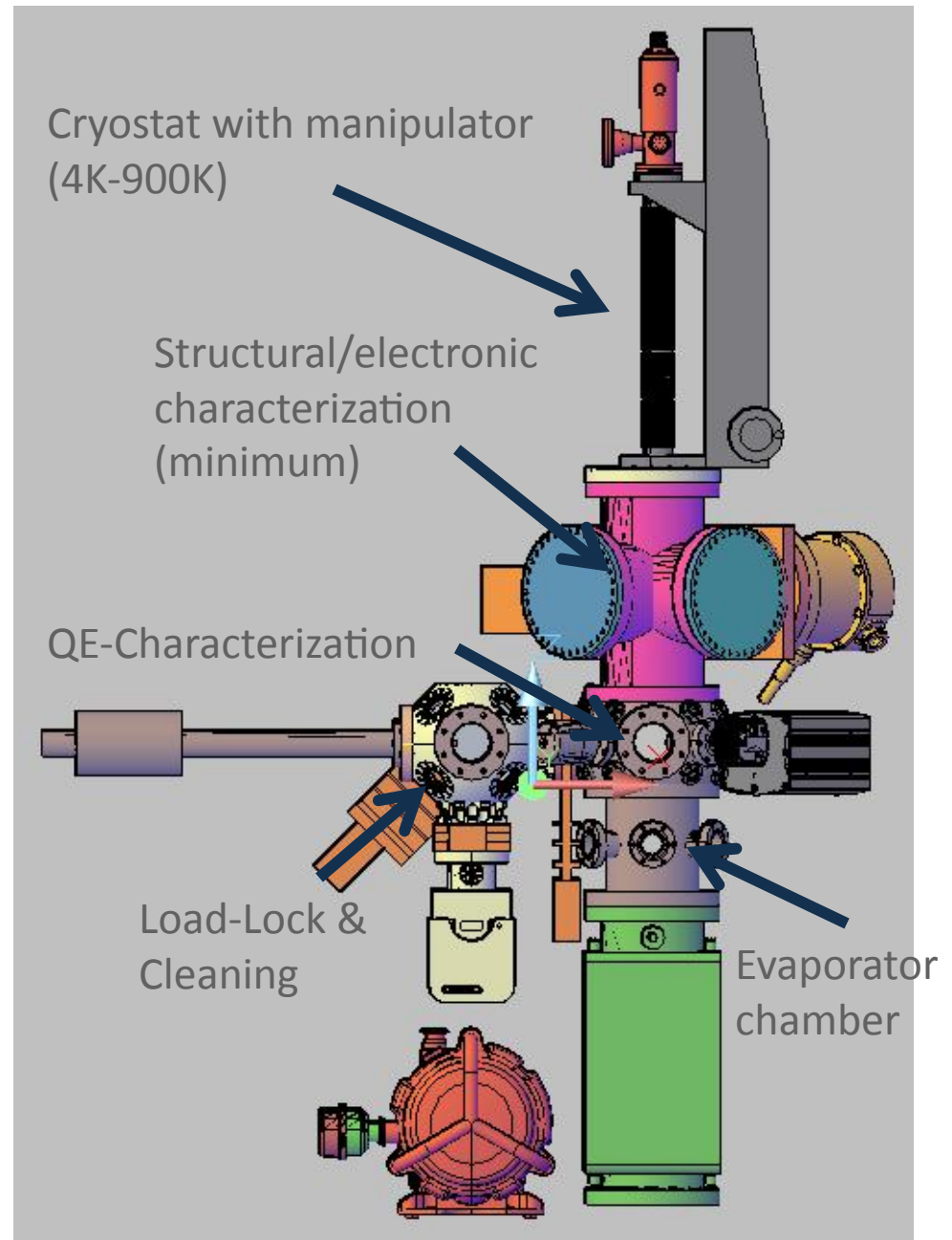


- 20-500 sq. ft. footprint
- Cathode Growth / Characterization system
- Insitu Characterization of
 - Structure
 - Chemical Composition
 - Morphology
 - Emission Properties ...
- Small Size Cathode (1 sq. cm)
- Minimum Oven size



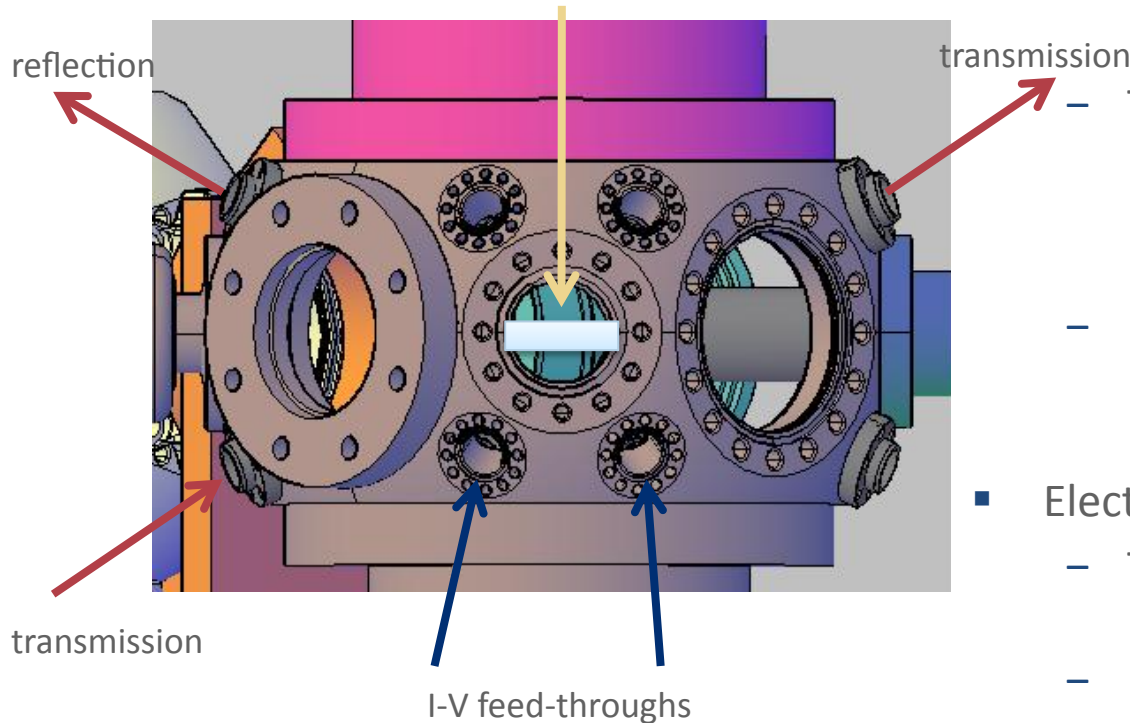
Proposed Growth/Activation Module

- Chambers
 - Load-Lock
 - QE – characterization
 - Optic, electrical
 - Evaporator
 - 6 X 2.5" flange based
 - Boat-type, Cs, E-beam
 - O-gas source
 - Minimum structural characterization (LEED)
- Includes
 - Cleaning Facility (plasma cleaning)
 - Vacuum condition
 - Load-Lock: 10^{-7} - 10^{-9} mbar
 - Main chamber: 10^{-10} - 10^{-11} mbar
 - Capability to Analyze sample sizes
 - $10 \times 10 \text{ mm}^2$
 - 33mm-diameter



QE-Characterization Chamber

Sample centered in chamber
Temperature Range: 4K – 1050K
Rotatable ϕ & θ



- Optional
 - Laser Characterization (Matth)

■ Optic

- Work Function
 - Temperature dependent I-V curve *
 - Spectral dependency of I-V curves*
- Transmittance, Reflectance, Absorbance
 - Function of wavelength, specular, off-specular
 - Quantum Efficiency QE (λ)
 - Dark Current D(T)
- Ellipsometry
 - Thickness monitor
 - *In situ* on sample

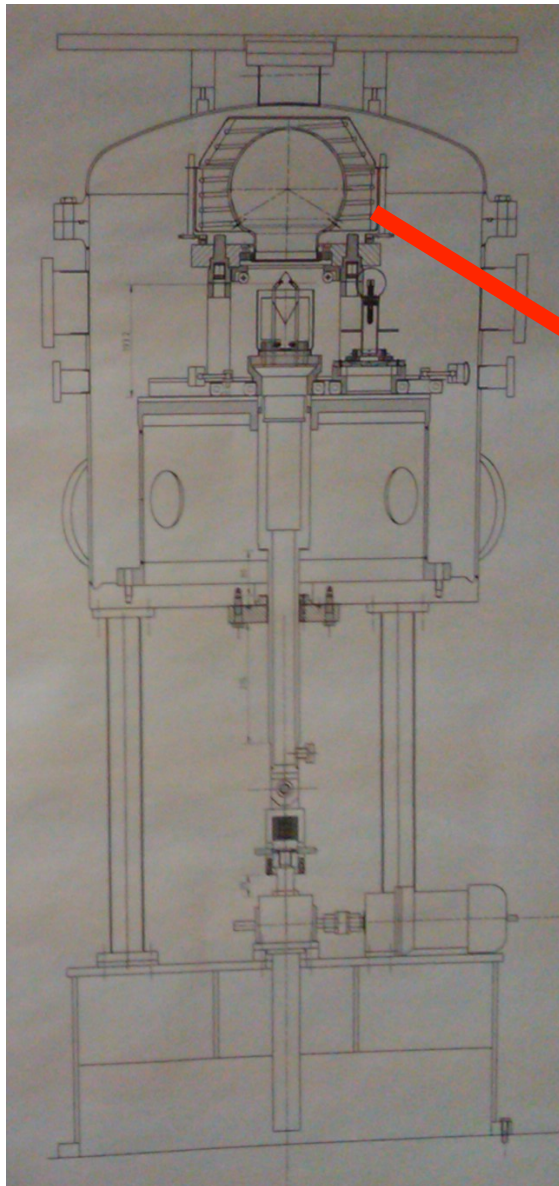
■ Electrical

- Triax / BNC Connector design
 - 1 G Ω + Measurement
- Measurements on Bulk and Surface
 - Resistivity (2 probe)
 - TCR (temperature coefficient of resistance)
 - Carrier Density
 - Activation Energy of dopants *

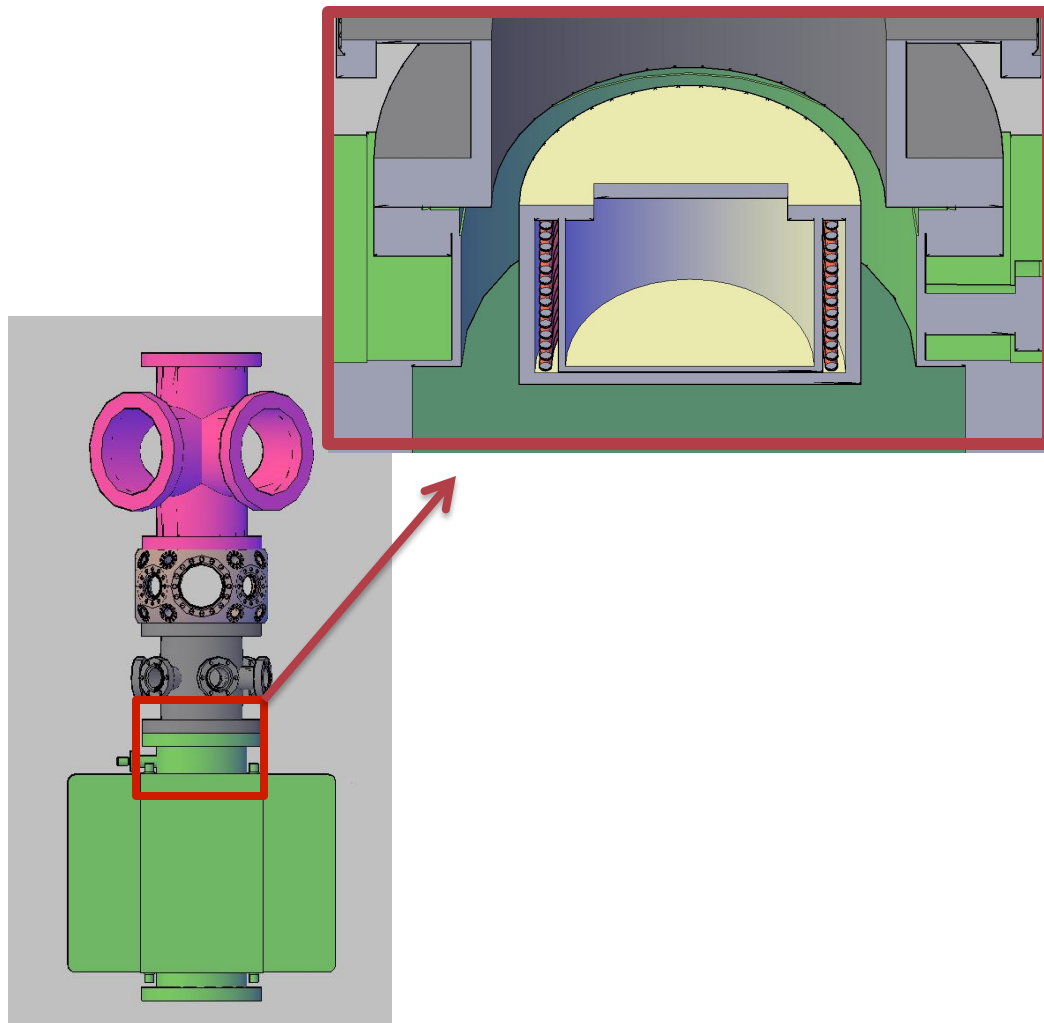
* Correlated Measurements

CERN Heating Unit

- Thermal Mass determines
 - Turnover
 - Response time
 - Vacuum quality
- Vacuum & Heater
 - Coldest chamber accumulates desorbents
 - Minimizing hot surfaces optimizes Vacuum condition
 - Open Heater v. Capsulated Heater
- Direct Heater v. Black Body Radiator
 - Homogeneity
 - Thermal mass
 - Maximal temperature



Proposed Heating Unit



- Capsulated Heater
 - T reaches and maintains up to 750° C
 - No direct contact between heating elements and sample
 - Homogeneous heating
- Furnace – Black Body Radiator
 - Heating Coils
 - Optical Furnace
- Cooling Walls
 - Absorb out gassing
 - Minimize Thermal Mass
- Single Sample holder

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